



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1889.

THE practical suspension of cable communication with Europe and the United States during the past ten days has been productive of embarrassment and prejudice enough to the business interests of this city and Santos to warrant a prompt reconsideration of the recent *arbitrio* of the government forbidding the laying of a second cable along the coast. It is not often that the cable is interrupted north and south of us at the same time, but when it does happen, as we now know, the prejudice to business is something incalculable. There is of course the single land line up and down the coast, but like all state properties it is almost valueless to the public. The government reserves the right to take precedence over all others, and the result is that wordy political telegrams occupy the wire a great part of the time. Then, too, it is practically impossible to get a public employé to make haste. They are, as a rule, very poorly paid, and they appear to be very careful not to earn more than they receive. During the past week they were three or four days behind in the dispatch of messages, and even extra pay for urgent dispatches made no appreciable difference in their movements. In view of the circumstance that the past ten days have been of unusual importance in financial transactions, these delays have been exceptionally trying and prejudicial. The story is told of a telegram to Europe sent to the government telegraph office from a bank on the 6th, on which three times the regular rate was paid to secure its immediate transmission. To the great surprise of the banker a telegraph clerk turned up at his office on the morning of the 9th to inquire about some words in the message when the operator could not make out. It was then too late to send the message, and the order was countermanded. In the coffee trade, which is now carried on almost wholly by cable orders from New York and Europe, there has been necessarily a complete suspension of business. All this of course hurts the country quite as much as it hurts trade. The minister of agriculture must see how great an error it is to restrict these facilities of communication between Brazil and foreign markets. It is useless to force the public to patronize the competing state lines, for they can not and will not do the work. Besides that, their accuracy can not be trusted. Under existing conditions we need the greatest possible expansion of telegraphic facilities, and it is simply suicidal for the government to stand in the way.

THE action of the geographical and geological commission of São Paulo in establishing meteorological stations in various parts of the province, and the recent action of the railways of that province in undertaking to transmit the weather telegrams of the commission free of charge, are matters of the greatest importance to agriculturists and can not be commended too warmly. The commission has already eight stations located in different parts of the province, and their observations, if carefully reported and edited, can not fail to be of the greatest utility from this time forward. Not only are these daily reports of practical use to the planter in the preservation of crops and stock, but they furnish data of incalculable value in determining the suitability of the province for certain products, and also the prospects of any crop as affected by the weather. Brazil being the principal producer of one of the important agricultural products of the world, it is highly essential that every condition affecting that product should be carefully watched and studied. The days of chance cultivation are passing away and progressive agriculturists are learning daily how to make better use of weather observations and chemical analyses in determining the choice of products and methods of production. One may still plant a potato and expect a return, but the scientific agriculturist has learned how to improve that result by a proper selection of seed and choice of soil. So perhaps it may be in the future cultivation of coffee. The planter may still set out his trees and expect fruit after a certain number of years, but with a better knowledge of the meteorology of his province, and a more thorough knowledge of his land and of the conditions of soil, climate and treatment necessary for the best production of coffee, why may he not double the result? In Brazil there is almost everything unstudied in the production of coffee. We know that certain conditions are requisite, and that certain soils, such as the *terra roxa*, are specially suited to this product, but beyond this nearly everything is unexplored territory. If now the São Paulo commission can carry out a series of careful observations on the weather, one important element will be provided for future investigations. In time some one else will take to studying the soils, and the planter himself may at once begin experiments with trimming, cultivating, fertilizing, planting shade trees, and preparing the berry for market. It is a much better occupation than politics, or playing cards, and the ultimate result can not fail to be advantageous to himself and to the country.

The rush of European laborers to Brazil, which began immediately after the abolition of slavery by Dom Pedro, is still maintained in such proportions as to command the serious consideration of statesmen and social economists in the countries affected. The Italians have been thronging into Brazil at the rate of 50,000 a month. English and Irish working folk have for the past six months been making their way thither in frequent parties of from 1,000 to 1,500 each. The Germans are now taking their turn, and are not only settling there numerously, but are driving all competitors out of the field in the import trade. All this state of affairs was of course started by the abolition of slavery, and has been fostered and stimulated by government appropriations "for encouraging immigration," amounting this year to some \$6,000,000. The effect is seen in the opening of banks, the building already of nearly a thousand miles of new railroads, the development of commerce and other industries and such a general promotion of public interests as never was dreamed of in the old slave plantation days.—*New York Tribune*, July 30.

The *Tribune* is entitled to "take the cake" for inaccuracy. There is hardly a correct statement in the whole editorial note which we quote, and this for a newspaper of the standing of the *New York Tribune* is utterly inexcusable. There has been no emigration to Brazil of such proportions as

to "command the serious consideration of statesmen and social economists in the countries affected." The only concern exhibited was that shown by Italy, which was occasioned by the deceptions practised by emigration agents, and by the bad sanitary condition of the ports to which the emigrants were bound. The Italians have not been "thronging" here at the rate of 50,000 a month, the English and Irish have not been coming here "in frequent parties of from 1,000 to 1,500 each," nor of any other number, and the Germans are not now taking their "innings." In reality, immigration has largely fallen off during the last six months, and it now barely reaches 2,000 a month. The total arrivals last year were 131,745, and for the current year, up to the end of August, only 53,006, or less than the *Tribune's* figures for one month. Immigration was undoubtedly started anew by the abolition of slavery, and it has been "stimulated" by government appropriations, but the expenditure of \$6,000,000 this year is very much to be doubted. It is not definitely known just how much has been paid out. It is to be doubted that immigration has had anything to do with the opening of new banks, which is due more to a revived mania for speculation than anything else, and we may add that the "thousand miles of new railroads" this year is very much in the *Tribune's* editor's eye. There was an increased immigration—last year—and there has been an increase in importation. We are now getting more banks and companies than we know what to do with, but after the first heavy financial frost we shall have—not quite so many. If there is to be any "serious consideration" in regard to Brazilian affairs, we trust the *Tribune* will take the trouble to direct it into financial channels, where the real danger lies. The prospects now are that the "statesmen and social economists" of Lombard street will in good time be called upon to exercise a deal of patient resignation.

THE rapid increase of small-pox in this city and in some of the provinces is again attracting attention, but unhappily not in circles competent to provide adequate remedies. The fatally mistaken policy of waiting for an epidemic before taking measures of precaution has become so fixed a habit with the Brazilian people that it is almost hopeless to expect a change, but notwithstanding all this it is an error which must be criticised and condemned. No one can compute the prejudice which Brazil has suffered through this murderous apathy. It is frequent cause of complaint that foreigners should entertain so unfavorable an opinion of Brazil, but who is to be blamed? The coast cities are never entirely free from sporadic cases of yellow fever, and every few years epidemics of that dreaded disease break out with the most fatal results and to the alarm of travellers and shippers all over the world. Then comes an epidemic like that which devastated Campinas last year, which was caused by the grossest neglect of the simplest sanitary precautions, and by the most shameful apathy and parsimoniousness on the part of those most directly concerned. And as for small-pox, the country is never free from its devastations. During our residence in Brazil we have never known a time when the provinces could report that this loathsome disease did not exist in one or more places. And it is only when an epidemic breaks out in its worst form, when the inhabitants of a town are fleeing for their lives and the poor are left to die, without physicians, medicines and care, that the authorities consider it serious enough to call for *providencias* and a little pecuniary assistance. If the actual cost in money could be computed, there is not a Brazilian

who would credit the figures. The large sums spent by the general and provincial governments every year in medical commissions, medicines, and other forms of official relief, are in reality only a small part of the actual cost. Add to these the money expended by private individuals in combatting the disease, the expenses of the refugees, the enhanced cost of food, the destruction in infected clothing, bedding and other property, the losses to merchants, manufacturers, and all the professions and industries which form a part of any well-organized community, and also the wages of laboring people thrown out of employment by the stagnation or suspension of all business, and the aggregate will be something appalling. To this, also, should be added the check to immigration caused by these terrible epidemics of fever and small-pox. A country like Brazil ought, under normal conditions, to have a certain development through immigration and industrial activity. If this development is retarded or checked by recurring epidemics, then the loss must be charged to that cause. In this one respect alone, Brazil has suffered immeasurably more than it would have cost to maintain the best sanitary measures in existence. We are not in favor of any paternal administration in this respect, nor an interference with all the incomings and outgoings of the people, but we do believe in a simple and uniform code of sanitary regulations, impartially enforced, and the employment of prompt measures in every community to isolate every case of contagious disease for the purpose of preventing an epidemic. The very first case of small-pox should be taken in hand at once, and every avenue of propagating the disease should be closed. Care should be taken of the living, as well as of the patient. Then, too, it would be wise for the government to encourage the instruction of the people in simple matters of health and precaution against contagion. The ignorance on these subjects is so general that nothing short of years of patient instruction will avail, and this the government should take in hand at once.

## THE REDEMPTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is the translation of  
Decree No. 10,366, of September 6th, 1889.

It being expedient to initiate the necessary operations for the redemption of the paper money and the re-establishment of the metallic currency, authorized by Law No. 3,403 of November 24th last, avoiding, nevertheless, the disturbances and losses which may result to the state, commerce and industries from the sudden withdrawal of a great part of the tokens which among us serve as a means of exchanges, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—Within six months, to count from the date of the present decree, there will be burnt at the Caixa da Amortisação notes of the National Treasury to the amount of 6,000,000\$, those of 500\$ to be preferred for this purpose.

Art. 2.—For the execution of the determination of the preceding article, departments of collection and payment in place of reissuing notes of this denomination which they may receive, will pay them into the National Treasury.

Art. 3.—The cremation realized which is referred to in Art. 1, the government will mark a time within which the remaining notes of 500\$ will not be legal tender, their withdrawal being effected by payments in metallic currency.

Art. 4.—The minister of finance will promote such necessary measures that up to the end of the year 1890 there may be redeemed or withdrawn 10 per cent. of the notes now in circulation; in 1891 yet another 10 per cent; in 1892 another 25 per cent; in 1893 another 25 per cent. and the remaining 30 per cent. in 1894.

Art. 5.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

Among other reasons offered the Emperor by the minister of finance for asking that the above decree be granted are the following:

"When, Senhor, we shall see the equilibrium between the public revenue and expenses, at least the ordinary, secured and we shall dispose of a normal circulation, metallic or fiduciary, but convertible at sight, those embarrassments will be removed which have opposed the attainment by

the country of that most elevated degree of prosperity and wealth which are assured to it by its wonderful natural resources.

To the competent power belongs the realization of the first of these desiderata. The government believes that in the next legislative session, those measures will be adopted which to this end the consummate wisdom and unquestioned patriotism of the legislators may counsel, and which it will endeavor to aid with the greatest decision.

As to the second, it belongs to it (the government) at once to initiate the solution of so important a problem, for it is fortunately authorized to this end.

One of the motives that decided upon the opening of the subscription for the national ban was exactly the withdrawal of the paper money.

In view of the acceptance which this operation is receiving, its full success is already secured and from this proceeds the duty of the government to lose no time in the fulfillment of the imposed obligation.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new paper mill at Itú, São Paulo, was inaugurated on the 10th inst.

—A strike among the stevedores in Santos occurred on the 9th because of an effort to cut down their wages.

—The municipality of Santos has delayed action on the construction of a new cemetery at that place for 20 days.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 10th says that small-pox has increased to an alarming degree in the city of São Paulo.

—A public credit of 10,000\$ has been opened for the treatment of indigent people stricken with small-pox in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—The number of cattle shipped from Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, in July numbered 1,800 head; in August 3,740 head were shipped.

—It is announced that a company has been organized in Paris with a capital of 1,000,000\$ for the construction of a paper mill in Pernambuco.

—The new orphan asylum was inaugurated at Santos on the 7th inst. The wards were named "Viscondessa do Enharé" and "Eduardo Ferreira" respectively.

—A severe frost, prejudicial to the plantations in the vicinity, occurred at Espírito Santo de Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 5th inst. The thermometer fell to zero.

—The Minas provincial government has decided on the following *pauta* for the ensuing quarter: coffee 22 3/10 reis per kilo; tobacco, manufactured and in rolls, 15 reis per kilo.

—A decree dated on August 30th extends for five years the contract with the Maranhão steam navigation company for coast service to Pará and Ceará. The subvention is 170,000\$ per annum.

—The athletic sports of the São Paulo club on the 7th inst. are reported to have been a very pleasing success. We regret extremely that we were not able to make use of the invitation so courteously extended to us.

—At a place called Socorro, province of S. Paulo, recently a violent storm burst, unroofing houses, etc. The wind blew over the sentry-box at the jail, with the sentry inside, and box and sentry were rolled to a considerable distance.

—The Treasury agent at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, is a happy man. The Rio Claro railway was sold for 8,000,000\$, upon which the government levied 6 per cent., or 480,000\$, and of this the lucky agent pockets 18 per cent. or 86,400\$. It is better than a lottery ticket.

—A volunteer fire company is talked of in São Paulo, and a number of young men are entering into the scheme with a great deal of enthusiasm. Volunteer fire organizations have been of the greatest service elsewhere, and might be very useful in all the small cities and towns of Brazil also.

—The geological and geographical commission of S. Paulo has obtained free use of the telegraph lines of the several railways of that province for the transmission of meteorological telegrams. The commission now has eight regular stations, and is prepared to give regular daily reports.

—On the night of the 8th the police captured, at a place called Fosenen, near Niterói, 26 persons who were celebrating African religious rites. After an admonition from the police authorities they were all released except the queen, who is also charged with being a quack doctor and is to be bound over to behave herself hereafter.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo relates that a dyer of that city recently found a *brat to bearer* for 28,000\$ in a pair of trousers given him to wash by the *zarão* de Tirapitangy, whereupon he at once returned the paper to its owner. There is something of rare value in that poor man's character, but it has no quotation in the market.

—Telegrams published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 11th state that the minister of agriculture had insisted that the engineer appointed by him should examine Sr. Revy's works at Quixadá and that in consequence Sr. Avila, the president of the province of Ceará, had resigned. Sr. Avila's anxiety to protect Revy from investigation looks suspicious.

—A contract has been signed between the minister of agriculture and Sr. Luiz de Malalain and Antonio Pinto Moreira, for the settlement of 10,000 families of agriculturists in the province of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and S. Paulo, on lands already opened up and in proximity to general stations. Each family is to be entitled to a lot of from 10 to 15 hectares, wholly or partly cultivated, a house, domestic animals, and necessities requisite to subsistence for six months. For 15 days in each month the contracting settlers to work on and occupy their lots, half of the wages thus earned to be detained for the maintenance of extra works. The government will fix the price of the lots at sight according to cost and improvements, plus a bonus of 20%. The head of each family will receive a provisional title to his land. The government will land the immigrants at the point nearest to the plantations, and will pay a subvention of 250\$ per capita for foreign families, and 200\$ for native families, and also a kilometre subvention of 2,000\$, up to 6,000 kilometres, for the construction of roads. The families are to be established within 15 years; at least 150 the first year, 300 the second, 500 the third, 600 the fourth, and the balance as decided upon by the government.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The new shares, 50,000, of the Sapucahy railway were absorbed by the shareholders and outsiders could get none.

—The government has changed its fiscal on the S. Paulo railway, substituting Zosimo Barroso for Adolpho Augusto Pinto.

—The August traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 343,550\$730, of which 96,861\$040 from passengers and 226,479\$100 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The government has approved the surveys for the extension of the Barão de Araruama railway from Triunfo station to a junction with the Leopoldina line.

—The minister of agriculture has resolved to increase the credit for working expenses on the "Recife a Carnaú" line and the Recife and S. Francisco extension by 150,000\$.

—The balance due by the government to the Mogiana railway on guaranteed interest for the first half of 1889 amounted to 136,005\$220, which amount has been ordered to be paid.

—Local journals state that the shareholders of the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway company, recently purchased by the Sapucahy company, will receive 193\$520 per 200\$ share.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 10th inst. contains the decree dated on August 10th which modifies some of the clauses of the original concession to the Minas and Rio railway for its extension to the Rio Verde.

—A decree dated on the 5th grants an extension of three months to the Sorocabana railway for presenting the final surveys of the sections of its prolongation from Inpettinga to the Paraná boundary and between Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo and the Paranapanema river.

—A fatal accident occurred on the third incline on the *serra* section of the São Paulo railway on the 8th inst., resulting in the death of two employés and injuries to a third. A switch was mistakenly opened before a wagon had been properly secured, and with the result that the wagon ran off upon the inclined plane and then down the descent with fearful velocity. The two workmen appear to have lost their presence of mind and made no use of the brakes. One of them jumped and, striking a telegraph pole, was cut completely in two. The other clung to the wagon, and when it went over the embankment at the next hoisting station, was thrown into a ravine and killed. The track, cable and telegraph line were considerably damaged, resulting in a suspension of traffic for a couple of days.

—The new double-gear, rack-rail locomotive built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the *serra* section on the railway to Petropolis, which has been recently delivered to the Rio and Northern company, is larger and is a much more powerful engine than the two previously built for the same road. It weighs, when in working order and with tank filled with water, about 80,000 lbs. and is designed to haul a load of 44 tons (of 2400 lbs.) up a grade of 15 per cent at a speed of 9 kilometres an hour. The engine is fitted with the Eames vacuum brake, and also with the Clatier or water brake. It is altogether an exceptionally powerful machine and will be an invaluable addition to the working capacity of the road. We are indebted to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., the agents in Brazil of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for a detailed description of this engine.

—A privilege and interest guarantee has been granted to Affonso de Albuquerque Maranhão and Charles Hargreaves for a railway from Natal to Ceará-nirim, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—An important reduction has been made in the staff of trackmen (*feitores*) on the Paulo Afonso line, by which an annual saving of 1,650\$ is effected. The road, however, still shows a deficit in expenses, and the government will have to reduce its staff still further, perhaps to the last man, before an equilibrium is secured.

—The central railway office for mutual traffic of the S. Paulo railways has published the figures for 1888-89. The S. Paulo, Patista, Mogiana, Rio Claro, Viçosa, Sorocabana, S. Paulo and Rio, Bragança and Descalvadenense companies belong to the association. The total of 1888-89 reached 16,359,758\$170, against 10,447,911\$700 in 1887-88 and 14,325,766\$270 in 1886-87. The office is under the superintendence of Mr. William Speers of the S. Paulo company.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government has made a contract with "Dagadora Argentina" company for dredging the Yaguaron *riacho* in the port of San Nicolas. The estimated cost is \$227,000.

—The *Rosario Reporter* says that five years ago there were very few heggars to be seen in the streets of that city, and those were Argentines. Now the city is overrun with innumerable heggars of foreign nationalities.

—Rosario is threatened with having as many banks as hair-dressing saloons or similar establishments, not to say *shaving* institutions. A new Barco de la Bolsa is on the tapis.—*Rosario Reporter*, Sept. 3.

—A telegram to the *Yankee* from Buenos Aires says that on the 10th gold opened at 195 1/2, touched 216, receded to 185 and closed at 205 per cent. "A *Pienza* and A *Nación* have given the cry of alarm." And well they might! But why in the name of common sense did they not give the cry of alarm months ago?

—The commission of engineers sent by the English exploration company has returned from Salto where they have been examining the coal mines which have been discovered by Señor Casias at San Antonio situated in the department. This company proposes to purchase a mining property and work it. According to the report these coal beds are of great value and cover a considerable extent of country. The coal is of a first rate quality, especially for steamships, and of a closer grain than the South Wales coal.—*Montevideo Express*, August 22.

—The President of the republic having heard rumors more or less founded, that have lately been current respecting the indifferent treatment of immigrants, and being determined to show that the government is desirous of promoting the welfare and comfort of those who have newly arrived, himself has twice been to the immigration asylum during the past week. Both visits have been made quite unexpectedly, so that he might be able to judge himself as to the management without there having been any previous knowledge or preparation for his visit. This is a very good example and the President as representing the government has taken the best means of showing that the desire is to treat immigrants well. To act thus can but have a beneficial result and as strangers in the land we can only applaud the President's motives. General Tajes has often been happy in his inspirations, and we consider that this has been one of his happiest.—*Montevideo Express*, August 22.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A Casa Branca planter writing to the *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo, under date of the 6th inst., says that the coffee plantations of that locality, "which were presenting a very encouraging appearance," were considerably injured by the heavy frost which appeared two days before. In his opinion this frost will prejudice the next crop.

—The *Diário da Manhã* of Santos under date of the 10th inst. has the following communication from a most respectable firm of that city: "As to the late frosts we may state that we have obtained trustworthy information from S. Carlos, Jaldé, Luis Corrêgo, Pirassununga, Descalvado, Limeira, Rio Claro, Araras, Louveira, etc., wherein it is stated that as to the frosts, although heavy, they had not happily produced the expected damage in any case a good part of the August blossom is lost and for this the winds and cold sufficed, independent of the frost. It is impossible to guarantee that the crop will be completely lost for we have still all the month of September and October for the blossoming of the coffee orchards, and it may be noted that the flowerings of these two months are always the best and are the preferred of the planters. If the orchards have not suffered greatly the crop may be reduced but never completely lost, further advice: we have received agreeing with this latter hypothesis. If the cold does not continue the orchards that slightly suffered may recuperate by October and produce a better blossom, the frost even serving as a benefit, as always happens when it is only slight."

## LOCAL NOTES

—The well-known dry-goods firm of Oscar Philippi & Co. of this city has been turned into a joint stock company.

—Mr. Charles D. Trull, formerly secretary of the United States legation at this capital, has been appointed United States consul at Marseilles.

—We hear that the *Abade* made the run northward from this port to Bahia in the exceptionally quick time of 48 hours, and that, too, in a rough sea.

—A French gentleman is soliciting aid here for the establishment of an asylum for Maronite children on Mt. Lebanon. How about the children at Rio?

—Of 65 sailors of the navy sent to Nova Friburgo suffering from *levi-heri* in various stages, and there treated hydropathically, 25 are said to have returned cured.

—The *Apostolo*, a religious journal, just goes for Visconde de Taunay like a bull at a red flag. The visconde's whole life has been dedicated to the interests of foreigners, which the *Apostolo* evidently considers as immoral and unpatriotic.

—Mr. Bernard Byrne, for so many years the popular manager of the *Brasileira de Navegação* company, has been decanted with the *officiário* of the Order of the Rose.

—The youth, Adriano do Valle, who is charged with shooting at the Emperor, has been formally indicted for the crime by the judge of the 7th criminal district and now goes to the jury.

—If the portraits of the coming deputies as published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* resemble the originals, the new *potes concuisti* are the handsomest looking lot of legislators we ever saw.

—It is evident from the mortality lists that small-pox has generally attacked the army recruits from the northern provinces. Several deaths are daily registered and the disease does not seem confined to any one battalion.

—Conde d'Eu arrived here on the morning of the 10th from his trip to the northern provinces. The imperial family, cabinet, diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, etc., awaited his arrival and his reception was very cordial.

—On the 9th the minister of justice complimented the commandant of the national guard and his officers upon their appearance at the palace on the 7th. *On dit* that the Emperor has expressed his satisfaction because of the social class from which the officers have been drawn.

—The government has ceded gratuitously for 20 years to the Carioca mill and the Saneamento company the property adjoining the Botanical Garden with the condition that houses for operatives and schools shall be built thereon. The place is known as the "Chacara do Algodão."

—On the 9th the minister of agriculture asks the president of Amazonas to let him know all about cacao, and whether chocolate factories would be likely to pay up there. The same president and his colleague at Pará have also been requested to furnish information as to the production, preparation, etc., of rubber.

—An Italian African explorer proposes to deliver some lectures here on his voyages in Africa, the proceeds of which are to be employed in another trip. When Brazilians generally know very little of the interior of a good part of their own country, we do not comprehend what advantage is to be derived from learning about Africa.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* tells of a passenger per *Potui* who was bound for a town in Portugal. Upon arriving at Lisbon quarantine was imposed, so he went on to Vigo, where he landed and reached his destination in Portugal seven days before he could have arrived had he submitted to quarantine. This shows how useless quarantines are altogether.

—The lightning postoffice service at Washington will be interested to know that we received a letter on the 10th which was mailed on July 25th at a point about 24 hours distant from New York. A direct mail service which takes 47 days is something to be proud of, especially when a roundabout service via England requires only 30 days!

—The defence of the priest charged with raising a child 9 years old as submitted by his lawyer, is a document worth embalming. The lawyer defends his client by making the most outrageous bit of the whole case, and the document is written with so much levity that we do not believe it would be accepted in a court of law in any part of the world.

—The government will condescend to pay 5% of the face value of the following notes up to the end of the current month: 2\$ of the 5th *estampa*, 5\$ of the 7th *estampa* and 10\$ of the 6th *estampa*, or 100 reis for the first, 250 reis for the second and 500 reis for the third. Dishonoring solemn obligations in this way is not a creditable thing for a great country.

September 12. — Official rates are still unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ — $27\frac{5}{8}$  on bankers and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  on London office, and also at this last rate on bankers from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ — $27\frac{1}{4}$ . Market firm.





<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Com. America</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Non-interest</i>	<i>Last mile</i>	<i>Clearing quantity</i>
400,000.	400,000\$	—	Agre. Coloniz. de Yassouma	—	200	192 000	—
3,000,000.	3,000,000.	—	Asociación Commercial...	8 ½ — Jan 81	200	120 000.	—
1,000,000.	1,000,000.	15,754	Campanas Plumbum...	108 000 — July 80	200	195 000.	—
1,500,000.	300,000.	3,917	Comercio e Industria...	9 000 — July 80	40	—	—
200,000.	—	—	Comercio e Industria...	—	—	—	—
150,000.	150,000.	—	Cordell...	—	—	—	—
10,000,000.	1,000,000.	—	Dr. Cas. D. Pedro H...	— — Sept 80	200	110 000.	125 000
200,000.	200,000.	—	Elevador F. Fabre de Chuab...	8 ½ — July 80	200	—	—
400,000.	400,000.	—	Fábrica de Haras Publicas...	—	200	—	—
150,000.	9,000.	—	Fábrica de Bisconos...	—	120	—	—
316,600.	316,600.	16,135	Galicia Market...	9 000 — July 80	200	35 500.	—
20,000.	20,000.	—	Ind. L. y F. L. de Maiche...	—	100	100 000.	—
220,000.	220,000.	220,100.	Industrial Farm (Krupps)	10 000 — July 80	200	—	—
2,600,000.	2,700,000.	—	Industrial, Impl. & Colon...	—	50	—	—
1,200,000.	1,200,000.	—	Nacional de Oles...	—	200	—	—
100,000.	5 000.	—	Nova Industria...	—	200	—	—
7,000,000.	7,000,000.	235,040.	Pastor, Agr. & Industrial	3 000 — Aug. 80	100	725 000.	—
1,000,000.	300,000.	—	Pastoral Minica...	—	130	95 000.	—
500,000.	500,000.	—	Phosphato de Cal...	—	120	60 000.	—
3,000,000.	1,000,000.	—	Progreso Minero...	8 000 — July 80	200	200 000.	140 000
2,000,000.	600,000.	—	Sociedad de Rio...	—	200	—	—
1,000,000.	1,000,000.	39,491	Servicio Maritimo...	6 000 — July 80	200	165 000.	180 000
2,000,000.	1,200,000.	—	S. Jerozamy mines...	—	200	—	—

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

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Receives Grain in bond according to Fable No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

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## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 19	Tagus...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 21	Dun.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

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## UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

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To New York:

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Laplace..... " 28th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maskelyne..... Sept. 29th

For Other Ports:

Baron Belhaven for New Orleans, Sept. 29th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

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OF  
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(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

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Ditto, paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 150,000

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Capital..... £1,250,000  
Capital paid up..... 650,000  
Reserve fund..... 350,000

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LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. Schöder &amp; Co.,

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Banque de Paris and des Pays-

Bas..... Paris.

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Rome

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and other Italian

cities

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Malaga

Tarragona

Valencia

and other cities in

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Lisbon

Oporto

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Days foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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